

of a satisfactory examination. Appended to the North-west Territories' Medical Register is an excellent code of medical ethics—an addition which would be a great advantage to every register.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The first Medical Act in Nova Scotia was passed in 1828, and from that year to 1856 the legal requirements of a medical practitioner were the possession of a regular diploma or other recognized equivalent certificate of qualification, or securing after examination a license from the Governor of the Province. This is known as the "Old Provincial License." Military and naval surgeons, and persons in practice prior to 1821 were exempt from the provisions of the various medical Acts. From 1856 to 1872 the above qualifications had to be only registered, by being compared with a register kept in the office of the Provincial Secretary. Licenses given without examination, or to those who were examined, were also registered. And there was a penalty of £5 exacted for practising without registration. Even up to this time registration was in charge of a layman, and occasionally from this cause, fraudulent diplomas were registered without their character being known. Instances in point are those issued by the notorious Buchanan of Philadelphia.

From 1872 to 1897 an Examining Medical Board was in operation, and a Medical man appointed registrar and secretary. In 1884 this Medical Board which had consisted of only nine members was increased to thirteen, and in 1885 prosecutors were appointed to carry out the penal clauses of the Act against unqualified practitioners. Matriculation or preliminary examinations are held twice a year at various places in the Province simultaneously, and the papers are valued by the Examiners of the Board. Professional examinations are held by the Board only where the qualifications presented by the candidate are considered defective. The successful candidates receive what is now known as the License of the Provincial Medical Board. To Dr. Lindsay, of Halifax, the able Secretary of the Medical Board of Nova Scotia, I am indebted for a very full account of the history of Medical legislation in his Province, of which the space at my disposal only admits of my giving this very condensed synopsis, but it may be full enough to show that in Nova Scotia, as in the other Provinces, very creditable progress has been, and is continually, being made in Medical education.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Medical Act was passed in 1881, and amended in 1882, 1884 and 1895. To be included in the Register of the Council of New Brunswick, the Council must be satisfied that the applicant has duly passed the matriculation examination and that he has afterwards spent four years at a University, College or Incorporated Medical School. These courses must have included the usual curriculum of primary and final studies, Hospital attendance, etc., by the student, and prior to his receiving his diploma or his degree—which he is required to personally present and to identify himself as the person named in it—he must have passed satisfactory examinations requiring attendance at a four years'